

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N° 2125.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS

COURT OF DIRECTORS —
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSEY, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POESECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. | N. A. STEES, Esq.
B. LAVTON, Esq. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS —
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS, DISCOUNTED,
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAWTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$750 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must nominate any trustee themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January, and before July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Registered Office, 10, THREADNEARELL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
6 " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE
SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour "men" of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Queen's Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being filed necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1888.

Intimations.

THE

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"NOW ON VIEW"

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,

Comprising —

HOME SCENES, LANDSCAPES, &c., &c., by EMINENT PAINTERS.

HANDSOMELY FRAMED and MOUNTED,

AT

EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

Also,

SEVERAL SUITES of DRAWING AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

SOLID TEAK OFFICE CHAIRS,

FANCY PLUSH FOLDING CHAIRS,

TEAK and GOLD EASELS,

&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED

AT OUR SHANGHAI WORKS

AND

SPECIALLY SEASONED FOR THE CLIMATE.

"NOW ON VIEW"

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

[26]

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats,
Black, Brown Drab and Grey
Hand Felt Hats.
Petal and other Soft Felts.
Puffed Hats and Caps in New
Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each,
over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking
Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings &
Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch
Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

[26]

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

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W. BREWER.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1888.

[100]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

THE

HONGKONG ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1889.

BY

BRUCE SHEPHERD.

(o)

CONTAINING

THE CALENDARS and ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA for the Year computed to Hongkong Civil Time.

Also Information respecting the Colony and the several Government Departments, Meteorological and General Statistics, Tide Tables, Postal Regulations, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[7]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
RIPPINGILLE'S OIL COOKING STOVES, which will Bake, Boil, Stew, Steam, Roast,
&c., &c., &c.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL WARMING STOVES,
for Warming Offices, Bedrooms, Entrance Halls, Libraries, Greenhouses, &c., &c.

The above STOVES are perfectly Safe, Odourless, Smokeless, Portable and Cleanly.

COKING STOVES with UTENSILS.....

PATENT WARMING STOVES.....

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

Hongkong, 13th December, 1888.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer "JAPAN".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 7th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889.

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Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. I. British Bark

"ARCADIA,"

D. S. Eward, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888.

[1157]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A. I. British Bark

"JOHN NICHOLSON,"

W. Quine, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888.

[136]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES,"

Storer, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1888.

[1193]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"PACTOLUS,"

Bunham, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE,"

G. Small, Master shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

[1298]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"

</

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.
WILL SHORTLY BE
READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Port in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, & the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including, the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics, taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above, "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements.

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a "vade mecum" for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed, on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Sun and Moon.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE,

CHOCOLATE CREMES;

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER

SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,

FIGS,

JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb and 1lb Boxes.

RIMMEL'S

FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the cost of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always be paid for publication by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS:

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's paper, half past three o'clock, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a particular number will be continued until unclaimed.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

On the 4th January, at East Point, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. A. RODGER, of a daughter. [61]

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, by special Licence, at 25, Mosque Street, by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, ALEX. W. R. COBBAN, Hongkong, to ADA MARIA, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., Bow, London, E. [60]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

To be compelled to go with the times, to keep moving, to have the steady course of business disturbed by innovation or competition is always unpleasant; but to-day it is inevitable, and the alternatives are either retirement from business, or complete extinction. The commercial down-grade is avoidable or inevitable, as we will; but fortunately there need be no down-grade at all.

There is more real, substantial and profitable business extant now than ever; but there are more competitors for it. The competition is no longer from one's fellow citizens or countrymen, but from citizens of the larger world outside Great Britain, who have been educated to look upon the earth as an open market, and to view every one of the 1,500 millions of its inhabitants as possible customers. It is one of the peculiar features of the reign of Queen Victoria that commercial progress of an almost revolutionary character has marked each decade—all changes have been consecutive, consequential, and accumulative in momentum to such an extent that the whole conditions of business are changed, and the business man of 1888 is as unlike the old-fashioned citizen of 1838 as a North-Western Express is to a Royal Mail stage coach.

Free trade; the electric telegraph; rapid, safer, and economic travelling—steam; improved machinery, consequent upon a wider knowledge of science and a larger application of its principles; improved education; the enormous increase of populations, trades, industries, and cities in habitable areas, as in North and South America and Australasia; the assimilation of ancient civilization with enormous populations, such as India and China, to Western ideas. Add to these the discoveries and supplies of gold; the increase in the varieties of food, clothing, manufactures, and the frequent changes of fashion, taste, procedure; the smaller stocks; the more frequent supplies; the shortened credits; the increase of commercial travellers; and then to remember that these changes are not peculiar to England only, but to the whole world;—all these altered conditions are enough to stagger men who are not actually in the thick of the commercial battle. If to these considerations we add that education of a more commercia type has prevailed in the United States, Germany, and Belgium, and indeed throughout Europe, and that the product adds not only the severity of commercial

competition in production, but still more fiercely in distribution—we shall be able to thoroughly appreciate the commercial difference between 1838 and 1888.

It is more than possible that of all the various classes which are connected with the middleman, whether agent or merchant, has suffered most severely in modern competition, because the tendency is to dispense with the services of intermediaries, and to save middle profits. This tendency is an illogical and pernicious deduction of human greed, but the attempt brings its own punishment. It is well known that certain thoroughly distinctive processes of business have been proved practical and useful, so much so that departures therefrom generally end in disaster. If a merchant turns manufacturer he often loses what he has acquired as a distributor in learning what to practise and avoid in production. If a manufacturer tries to save agent's profits, he very often falls a prey to a wily correspondent, with whom trading ends in loss; whereas had he encouraged the business of the negotiator, agent, merchant, or other lawful intermediary, his trade might have become extensive, continuous and prompt. It may with all courtesy be submitted that these middlemen, agents, or merchants, have too often only themselves to thank when the producer tries to reach the buyer or consumer without their aid. As a rule it has been because merchants and agents were wanting in that enterprise, and energy so necessary to make likely buyers buy, that makers, when overburdened by stock that wanted moving, tried themselves to find buyers, and so passed middlemen by. Producers do not generally want to deal direct. In production they can always allow for the usual expenses of distribution, whether as commission to the agent or to defray the publicity necessary to creating demand. It follows, therefore, that if a merchant cries out because trade is bad, he has the remedy very much in his own hands.

The only opening for merchants appears either to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, or, where a profit can be made, or to utilize their capital as bankers; or to make a new departure altogether, and lead by enterprise, as heretofore, the business of England with all the world. Fortunately the opportunity is not only ripe, but the means are ready. But the means may present an exceedingly unpleasant alternative to the proud and indolent;—extinction or retirement and a large and remunerative modern business. The remedy is in publicity, and to secure publicity merchants should be prepared to spend liberally.

This publicity is an inevitable condition of modern business. It is consonant with the inclination of human nature, and it is indeed an outcome of plain common-sense. To publish is to make known—to make known is to create inquiry and demand. The honesty of the manufacturer in production, the enterprise of the merchant to promote distribution and supply—to take the article to the market where it is wanted, completes a transaction, the complement of which is publicity. It is only right to add that this is quite a modern phase of business; but the policy and the practice are both right, and are proving themselves to be among the true essential conditions of modern trade, thoroughly recognized in America where even professional men advertise! Common-sense English merchants of the highest standing although they do not advertise here, do advertise in the commercial press of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa through their branch houses in those colonies! To do so as plainly and boldly here is only a matter of time.

Briefly, the purpose of this journal has been to present facts, fortified by statistics. Its policy is national and patriotic—for English industries and English merchants. The Germans, the French, and the Americans look after their export trade through admirably-edited export journals. We are glad to record that the loyalty of this journal to English interests was recognized from the first, and gradually as it became known the sympathy of our leading merchants has been extended to it; the circulation has been largely due to them, and their interests in the many advertisements appearing therein are acting beneficially for the merchants themselves. It may be stated that this paper is absolutely neutral and independent of any single mercantile firm. We rigidly keep clear of all commercial complications, and the policy leavening all incidents is to make a leading medium between China, Great Britain and her Colonies, and to promote business for all concerned, on the now admitted necessity of publicity being indispensable to English merchants and manufacturers alike.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888.

of the new Highland Regiment, particularly when the men are in rickshas, and piling on the agony with all the eloquence of the shrieking sisterhood. We have waited a few days to see if this gentleman with the *cacches scribendi* would raise his Ebenezer again, but as he has not done so we propose to now give him a short sharp shock.

In reading his contribution we were reminded of a little story we once heard, which ran something like this.—A middle-aged old maid was walking out by the river with a post-captain—dry old stick—when she suddenly suggested that they had better turn off into a lane. He asked the reason why, and she coyly remarked that there were "some horrid men bathing up there," pointing far ahead. He looked keenly at her, murmured that she "had better eyes than he," laughed to himself, and followed her. "A Correspondent's" letter will admit of the same reply. He wants the Highlanders to be prohibited from rickshas because he is morally certain that they do not wear trousers under their kilts, "as I have myself verified." Fancy the virtuously vicious old Grundy stooping down in Queen's Road to "verify" the absence of a soldier's underclothing, and then actually getting a blushing family journal to "draw his readers' attention" to the omission! But as a matter of fact this prurient Paul Pry saw nothing of the sort, as a much better authority than he is assures us. The men are always fully dressed when out of barracks, and their uniformly good conduct since they have "been" here is some guarantee of their regard for the requirements of Society. The screed of the observant correspondent is apparently directed against the Highland dress generally—he seems to forget that these are the men whom the Russians, when flying from their redoubts at Sebastopol, called "petticoated devils," and whose bare knees—to be Hibernian—have never turned their backs on the enemy. His piteous plaint is as childish as it is unpatriotic; indeed we scarcely know which to wonder at most—the indecent curiosity of the fellow who wrote—we are assuming that it was a man—or the thick-headedness of the editor who gave it publicity.

AN IMPUDENT attempt at till robbery was made yesterday morning in a rice shop in First Street. Three men went in, ostensibly on business, and whilst two engaged the attention of the master and shopmen the third rifled the two cash boxes, cramming \$200 into his pockets. He was caught, he carried too much weight for the distance, and to-day he was doomed to grind wind for six solid months.

IT is announced that the Pope, whose fondness for journalism is well known, is about to start a large, popular penny paper for the people, with a sound Roman Catholic views. Many leading articles will be written at the Vatican. He has donated 1,000,000 francs for the purpose, and has suggested that fifty copies of the forthcoming number be sent to every parish priest in Italy for distribution. We purpose exchanging with the mighty organ of the Vatican.

THE Shanghai Mercury learns that the Customs authorities in Korea have sent circulars round the Korean ports, notifying the public that a branch of the Chinese Post Office has been started in that country, in connection with the Customs, and that mail matter will be accepted for any of the Postal Union countries. Chinese postage stamps may be had at any of the Korean Customs Offices. Hitherto only the Japanese Post Office forwarded mail matter from Korea to Postal Union countries.

IT is astonishing, says our Tientsin contemporary, how rapidly the opposite bank of the river is being transformed by the Railway and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Companies. Where a couple of years ago there was scarcely even a mud hut we now see solid buildings rearing their heads, substantial wharves, pile drivers, vast heaps of coal, and a constant movement of trucks and trains. The crossing of the river in small ferry boats is the worst part of the business, which however will next year be remedied, by the bridge which will then be erected; and the railway will by that time have taken its place among the common-places of our existence. The approval by the Throne of the Memorial of the Vicerey and Commissioners of the Railway petitioning for the extension of the line to Tungchow is received in Tientsin on Monday, and it is now therefore nearly certain that the line will be proceeded with next year.

SAYS the Shanghai Mercury:—The weather has been exceedingly mild so far, and if it continues like this we shall have to look to Tientsin for a supply of ice for next summer. The declination of the sun is northerly again, and Sol is coming back to our Northern hemisphere.

INSPECTOR Perry summoned Oscar Weigert, of Messrs. Stoerfoht and Hirst, 35, Praya Central, for neglecting to report the number of firearms on his premises to the Registrar-General. It was prov'd that the defendants had been warned, and had two or three rifles in their possession, but had failed to report. As the rifles were only samples, and the offence one of oversight, a fine of \$1 only was imposed.

SAY the Chinese Times:—Among other evidences of the growth of Tientsin is the sadness necessary for enlarging the foreign Cemetery. A space about equal to the original area has been recently enclosed and laid out by the Municipality. A handsome mortuary chapel, which has been greatly needed, is nearly completed, but work on it has been suspended for the winter. It promises to be an architectural ornament to the place which now boasts of more than fine buildings. A hearing was recently added to the funeral properties, and it seems wonderful that the community should have gone on so long without so necessary an article of public furniture.

THE Japan Mail reports that at about eleven o'clock on the forenoon of the 25th ulto, the body of a man was found in an unoccupied house at Yamabukicho, Nichome, Yokohama. The neck was encircled by a long piece of silk rope, with which it is believed the man had been strangled. The body, which was naked, was discovered by Mr. Kumagai Magoichi, to whom the house belongs, and who had gone there to inspect his property. The case was immediately reported to the police, and after some time the body was identified as that of Dr. Kaneko Anzai, aged 66 years, a physician of Chinese medicine, who resided at Matsugacho, Ichome, Yokohama. It appears that soon after nine o'clock on the evening of the 21st, a man whose age was judged to be about 25 years, went to the old doctor's house, and asked him to render his assistance to a person at Chojimachi, who had become suddenly ill. The doctor left home with the messenger, but did not return, and various enquires had been set afoot to discover the cause of his absence. The police have not yet made an arrest.

THE water in the river at Tientsin was exceedingly low on the 15th ulto, and it was expected that the plain would get well drained during the winter and next spring.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code-pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE other day a boy on the Fraya was found with \$250 worth of silk in his possession, which he could not account for. It has now been identified as belonging to Messrs. Carlisle & Co. The case was again remanded to-day, by Mr. Wodehouse.

A HOT wave is being anxiously looked for at Newchwang. A correspondent there writes:—The Chinese Government have received information to the effect that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Korea, which provides for Korea being placed under Russian protection. Commenting on this, The Times says:—The Chinese, of course, may be mistaken, but the tenor of the telegram seems to indicate that they entertain no doubt that such a treaty has been concluded, and the news is in harmony with recent events.—The S. James's Gazette observes:—We cannot pretend to regret that Russia has given another cause of offence to a formidable and implacable enemy. For Russia to take Korea under her protection, according to the terms of the alleged treaty, will be to add one more item to the long score which is running against her. The Chinese Empire has resources in her enormous population which Russia will find at least equal to her own. For many years China has remained invincible by reason of her powers of passive resistance. Defeat an army or cut off provinces, the huge Chinese Empire seems to be none the weaker and hardly the smaller. But the recent development of military and

We hear that the Royal Geographical Society of London, by virtue of a special resolution passed at the meeting held on the 26th November last, has conferred the privileges of membership on the well-known Macao advocate Mr. Basto, Jr. in recognition of important services rendered by the recipient to that scientific society.

The fatality which occurred yesterday on the Peak Tramway was investigated by Mr. Wodehouse, at the Magistracy, this morning.—George Atkinson, of the *Himalaya*, said that yesterday morning, he met another seaman named Derrick, and spent the morning driving about in trishaws and having drinks. About ten o'clock Derrick, when just going back to the ship, decided to go to the Peak, and they went accordingly, with two other men. Derrick was drunk. On reaching the lower terminus they learnt that there would be no car till twelve, so Derrick said he would not wait, but would walk. The party accordingly walked up the tram-line. They reached a place where the metals were carried on girders over a watercourse, and Derrick, who was deaf, fell through whilst trying to walk across. They clambered down, and found him bleeding from the head, insensible. As they could do nothing for him they all left him, and reported the matter to the police, who advised them to tell the captain. Sergeant McLean went up with an ambulance, and found the man lying in the ravine, dead.—His Worship found that he came by his death accidentally.

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A JUNK.

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry this morning, at the Magistracy, into the circumstances attending the death of Chong Achoi, who died on Monday from a gunshot wound inflicted by pirates the previous evening.

Dr. Marques deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that a bullet had gone through the abdomen, entering at the back.

The captain of the junk which the pirates attacked said that he left Holkow for Hongkong on Saturday, and about 6.30 the following evening, when about nine miles from Cape D'Agulha, he saw a junk approaching, from which a shot was fired. He hid himself in the hold, and shortly afterwards the men on the strange junk came on board. They remained a short time, and after they had gone witness emerged from his hiding-place and inspected the deck. He found that three men—among them the deceased—were wounded, and 37 sacks of turnips taken.

One of the passengers said that he saw the junk approach, and tried to get into the hold, but it was already filled by the captain and crew. About half a dozen shots were fired at them, and afterwards about ten men came on board. One of them hit witness on the head with a club, because he was lying on a bag of turnips, which the man wanted. Three other passengers were injured, one being shot in the body, another in the calf of the leg, and a third in the head. No shots were fired after the pirates came on board, as they were only armed with knives.

Inspector Mackie said he found the wounded men lying in a lodging house, and removed the deceased, who was the worst injured, to the Hospital, where he died next day. He was 25, and said he was a farmer from Holkow. He said he had been shot by pirates, but could not identify any of them.

His Worship found that deceased had been wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following candidates passed the "First Aid" Examination held on Friday, December 21st, 1888. Deputy Surveyor-General Lever, F. M. O. Examined. Names alphabetically arranged:

Mrs. Gordon Cameron. Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Copland. Miss Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Craster. Mrs. Yeatherell. Mrs. Hermann. Ab May. Mrs. McCallum.

Mrs. Bateson Wright passed the third examination, and is entitled to the Medal of the Association.

Ah May is the first Chinese woman, so far as we know, who has obtained the certificate. She is nurse at the Alice Memorial Hospital and the technical training she has received in the course just finished will be of great use to her in her duties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph". Sir:—It was my good fortune to be present at the Ball given by His Excellency on the night of the 3rd. Every use was made of the available space, but what astonished me was the fact of there being no ball room. However suitable Government House may have been for the Hongkong of 40 years ago, it is entirely inadequate now, and the accommodation is simply contemptible.

It is a disgrace to a colony as populous and wealthy as Hongkong, that when the Queen's representative gives a small ball, it should be necessary to build a mat shed in which to provide the supper. The comments made by some of the foreign officers present on this fact were, I believe, mentally echoed by every lady and gentleman present.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WOODS
OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Owing to the rawness of the weather at this season, the natives are suffering much from throat and chest complaints, which have already proved fatal to some. A friend writes to commend dieting with raw turnips, or pickled olives, as a prophylactic.

On 3rd December, the Governor appointed Mr. Chang Shih-yu, a Peasant, a native of New

fei, in Anhui, and a relative of Li Hung-ching, who is a native of that town also, manager of Keeling coal mines. He was in charge of the coal-mines before, and is thought very highly of by the Governor, who has been twice to see him and prescive for him, for he is suffering from malarial fever.

Further particulars are given of the recent siege of Chang-hwa, in Formosa, in a letter from that island. The besieging rebels numbered several thousand men, and the District Magistrate Li Kan-ch'en put a soldier of the garrison at each bivouac of the city wall, armed with gun and sword, and two soldiers at the more important points, expecting the enemy would try and carry the place by escalade. Lamps, backed by thick paper in such a way as to show the light only outdoors, were suspended on the battlements so that the garrison could observe the rebels below while their own movements were hid from them. Having discovered that the rebels had a secret understanding with the soldiers inside, the Magistrate also changed the positions of the various parties under his command, so that when, later on, the attacking force shouted to their confederates, the shout in reply might only mislead them as to the point to which they were directed, and that they were received with a well-nourished fire of rifles and lost great numbers of men. The person really most active in inciting the revolt was one Shi of Lukkong, a renegade member of the "Gentry" class, nides by others of his family, one of whom, Shi-Kiutwan, took an active personal part in the siege. If Chang-hwa had fallen, the whole of Formosa would have been in danger; it was most fortunate therefore that General Lin Yin-tang should have arrived in the nick of time to raise the siege. When he attacked the rebels in the rear, the defenders on the walls were lowered down by ropes and attacked them on the other side, without waiting to open the city gates. Generals Chen Yen-kung and Cheng Tze-tao have gone with a force in three divisions against the aboriginal savages, who still hold out at Shiu-tek and I-lan.

PEKING NEWS.

The next meeting of the Peking Oriental Society was to have taken place on December 21st, at 9 p.m., at the Spanish Legation, when Dr. Edkins was to read a paper on "The Poetry of Li Tai-po."

It is said the small railway at Wan-shou-shan has been laid, and the rolling stock placed in position under the superintendence of Mr. J. Stewart, of the Tientsin Arsenal; but it is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth about any of these matters. There is jay in Peking over the prospect of the railway being laid between Tungchow and Tientsin.

A Peking policeman, who seemed affable and intelligent, but who wore an uncommon hat, says that the tribute from France consisting of a railway train with portable mills, has safely reached the palace of the Seventh Prince. "Why was it first taken to the Prince's Palace?" he was asked. The old man crooked mili and said, "It is written in the Book of Odes, 'Quidquid id est times Danios et doma ferentes,' which means, 'sometimes it is safer to look gift horse in the mouth.' When His Imperial Highness has examined the fire-wheel carts, they will be presented to his Majesty the Emperor." Then, after a pause: "France can have face now! In the arrival of this tribute we see the proof that the Emperor has forgiven the French rebellion of 1884."

In our paper of instant reference was made by a correspondent to the disagreeable incident that had occurred at the Temple of Heaven. The incident, which, however, had none of the features ascribed to it by our friend, as regards the use of Chinese slang, &c., was all the more dismising and unexpected as the Tsung-li Yamen, so far from having put difficulties in the way of the admission of the foreign visitors, on the contrary had given them every encouragement, and had actually obtained for them special permission of the Empress. This accident must, therefore, be considered as probably arising from the jealousy and retrograde spirit of the Board of Sacrifices, which was happy to find an opportunity of revenging themselves upon the visitors, as a return for pressure put upon the Board from higher quarters to remove the objections that had been raised against the admission of foreigners to the Temple. The want of courtesy, and, to say the least, the exceedingly offensive behaviour of the lower officials who were on the spot, did the rest. We are glad to hear that a suitable and acceptable apology has been offered to the German Minister, and that he has been requested to forward the expression of it to his illustrious visitors.

It is interesting to observe from notices in the *Peking Gazette* how the Chinese Government deals with problems of administration which tax the wisdom of the statesmen of other countries. In her efforts, for example, at colonization China proceeds from a perfectly definite idea of the object to be attained, and it cannot be said that the methods she adopts are not marked with intelligence. Her attempts to utilize convicts to fill up the waste space in Turkestan and form a convenient substratum for official administration to work upon is quite equal to either French or English efforts. In a similar direction in New Caledonia, Van Diemen's Land, and the West Indian Plantations. And in some respects the Chinese are prompter in their action: When they perceive certain measures do not succeed, a memorial is arranged followed by an Edict from the Throne reversing them. The unyielding character of the official emigrants to Turkestan, the positive evils and negative of vassalage colonizing results inseparable from their celibate condition being reported to and recognized by the Throne; it is decided that in future the emigrants must be accompanied in their exile by their families. How long would it require such a change of policy to translate itself into executive acts in any Western country?—*Chicago News*.

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(From a Correspondent.) December 12th, 1888.

The exhibition of the electric light during the past fortnight has been a source of considerable wonder and observation to the natives.

The light, which is intended for the palace, has been on view in Legation Street and has attracted crowds of people to see it; including some of the Ministers from the Tsung-li Yamen, and officials from the palace itself. The exhibition has been a highly satisfactory one.

Six railway carriages and a locomotive arrived here, and have been on view in the grounds of Prince Ch'un's residence. Of the former, three are to remain in their present location, while the remaining three and the locomotive have been removed to Wan-shou-shan, where they will be used in the grounds around the lake.—*N.C.*

On 3rd December, the Governor appointed

Mr. Chang Shih-yu, a Peasant, a native of New

City.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

THE LARGEST WAR SHIPS AT THEIR MERCY.

The destruction of the schooner *Silliman* at a distance of more than a mile by a charge of only fifty-five pounds was sufficient to demonstrate the wonderful accuracy of the gun when fired at a fixed target from a fixed platform. The fact that the *Silliman* was a wooden craft should not be urged against the gun, since, being light and unballasted, she would rise like a cork from the application of force down below. The manufacturers were anxious to demonstrate the power of their weapon to the satisfaction of the most incredulous, and asked that one of the old monitors be braced and rendered as unsinkable as possible for a target. They claimed that "at a distance of one mile we will destroy any vessel now in the United States navy, and with larger guns which we can construct we will destroy any vessel that is or can be built." It is by no means certain that this is an exaggerated claim. A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, who has had much experience in the matter of high explosive and submarine mines, has recently declared to Captain Zillinski his belief that the immense charges carried by these dynamite shells will be effective against the underwater hulls of formidable ships at much greater distances than is now expected. It is probable that 600 pounds of gelatine and dynamite—ten times the charge that destroyed the *Silliman*—will be fatal against any ship's bottom at a horizontal distance of twenty feet. The gun is, therefore, more destructive than any of the submarine torpedoes like the Whitehead and much more reliable in its action. The upward flight of the explosion on the *Silliman* is shown by the fact that the large iron water-tank in the hold was lifted and forced through the decks above, as shown in the photograph taken after the explosion.—*American Magazine*.

SATURDAYS 2 PERFORMANCES.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, AT BOWRINGTON.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [1353]

1889 TIME TABLE. 1889

ENTIMATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day REMOVED to No. 41, Wyndham Street, where I shall continue to give lessons in Music. All orders from private parties promptly attended to.

A. CATTANEO,

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [1353]

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY:

One of the Company's Launches runs daily as a Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point, at the following hours.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVES KOWLOON.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
6.10 A.M. 1.40 P.M.	6.25 A.M. 2.10 P.M.
6.30 " 2.25 "	7.10 " 3.10 "
7.40 " 3.25 "	8.05 " 4.10 "
8.15 " 4.25 "	8.25 " 4.40 "
9.00 " 5.00 "	9.10 " 5.20 "
9.40 " 5.40 "	9.50 " 5.55 "
10.50 " 6.25 "	10.25 " 6.40 "
12.10 P.M. 7.25 "	11.10 " 7.40 "
	9.00 P.M. 12.00 "

NIGHT SERVICE.

8.30 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.10 "	11.00 "
11.30 "	12.00 "

SCALE OF FARES.

DAY SERVICE.

Single Fare. Per month.
For one Adult, ... 10 Cents. \$1.00
" under 10, 5 " 50
" Chinese steerage, ... 2 " 50
" servants, ... 2 " 50
" Seamen, Clerks, ... 15 " 15
" Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

Book of Coupons for 20 Trips, \$1.

NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers whether Subscribers or otherwise will be charged to 20 cents each way.

BOOK OF COUPONS, 20 TRIPS, \$2.

The above Time-Table will be strictly adhered to and cancels all previous ones.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888. [1343]

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PARCEL DELIVERY EXPRESS and WAITING ROOM will be established from the 1st January, 1889, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, (opposite the Wharf).

PARCEL OFFICE.

Two Parcel Deliveries per day will be made between Hongkong, Kowloon and Hungnam.

Parcels sent on board the Company's Boat at Kowloon to the custody of the Collector, who will grant a Receipt for the same, will be delivered to the address in Hongkong.

Parcels received at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, will be delivered to the address at Kowloon or Hungnam as the case may be.

EVERY FACILITY.

In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD., Agents, Hongkong.</

